The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,199.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,077 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

	April		April.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	21
„ Ratnagherry	14	„ Negapatam	22
„ Vingorla	14	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Coconada	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Visagapatam	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	18		May.
„ Tuticorin	19	„ False Point	1
„ Colombo	20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

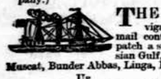
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



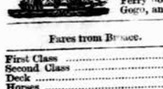
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Apl.	Apl.	Down.	Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	25	7
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	9
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas	29	13
„ Linga	16	30			May.
		May.	„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



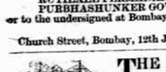
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 12th April, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

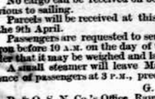
THE steamer "Sir Bartle Frere" will have immediate despatch to the above ports.

For opium, freight, and passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 10th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Baroda," (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain N. W. Haslewood, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 9th April.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

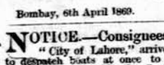
A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
3rd April 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)



THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,323 tons register, Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Reform," arrived from Gefle, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective cargo, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE,
Agent for Captain J. Forgeesen.

Bombay, Marine Lane, 7th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Sapphire," Captain Seidlers, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

LINDLEY and WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.
Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	„ 15 „
Postage Stamps	„ 6 „
Cabinet Portraits	„ 24 „
Large Groups and Portraits	„ 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos. 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAUTERNES from the CHATEAU DES ARMES ... .Rs. 22 per doz.
Do. do. do. ... .. 18 „
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large quantity of Clothing and Dead Stock will be sold by Public Auction at 1 P.M. daily, from Friday next the 9th instant, at the Commissariat Depôt, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assist. Commissary General.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 8th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Sovereign," Reed, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Reed will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Mofussil Financial Association, Limited.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidators of the above-named Company, and upon reading the Declaration of the Court, dated the 8th day of April 1869, whereby it appears that the affairs of the said Company have been completely wound up, it is ordered that the said Mofussil Financial Association, Limited, be dissolved as from the 8th day of April 1869.—Dated this 8th day of April 1869.

DALLAS & Co., C. SARGENT.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators of the Mofussil Financial Association, Limited.

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.—Notice is hereby given, that a large quantity of serviceable Cavalry Equipments, made of Cawnpore leather, will be sold by Public Auction a 12 noon, on Monday the 26th instant, at the Commissariat Stores, Colaba Depot, near the Causeway.

Amongst the Equipments are—

Watering bridles, leather breast plates and cruppers.
Girths and nose bags of various sorts, leather pockets for horse shoes, head stalls, shackles or hobbles.
Leather trim with buckles, serringies and stirrups.
Straps bagguge, leather, with double buckles, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Thursday the 29th instant, Her Majesty's receiving Ship "Ajdaha," of 1,469 Tons, burthen, copper and copper and iron fastened, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid down at the time of sale, and security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer, or the deposit money will be forfeited and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 8th April 1869.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which :—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES

FISH,

(Received in periodical consignments, by Overland Steamer).

ANCHOVIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Real Gorgona, for toast	per ½ lb. bot. 1 1	1 4
Do. in Oil	per bot. 1 2	1 4

CAVIARE.

Real Russian, in tins of ½ lb.	each. 1 12	2 0

COD.

Fine Roe, in tins of 1 lb.	each. 0 12	0 14

CRAB.

Pounded, in tins of 1 lb.	each. 0 12	0 14

EELS.

Fried, in tins	each. 1 12	2 0
Stewed „	„ 1 1	1 4
Do. do. large	„ 2 0	2 4

HADDOCK.

Real Finnoo, in tins of 1 lb.	each. 0 12	0 14
Do. „ 2 lbs.	„ 1 6	1 12

HERRINGS.

Fine fresh, in tins of 1 lb.	each. 0 10	0 12
Do. „ 2 lbs.	„ 1 4	1 8
Kippered „ 1 lbs.	„ 0 14	1 0
Do. „ 2 lbs.	„ 1 10	1 14
Pickled, in glass jars of 2 lbs.	„ 1 8	1 12
Salted „ 2 lbs.	„ 1 8	1 12
A la Sardine, in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 0	2 4

LAMPREYS.

Select Fish, in Jelly, tins of 1 lb.	each. 1 8	1 12
„ in Oil, „ 1 lb.	„ 1 8	1 12

LOBSTERS.

Solid Meat only, tins of 1 lb.	each. 0 14	1 0

MACKEREL.

Fine fresh, in tins of 1 lb.	each. 0 14	1 0
Do. „ 2 lbs.	„ 1 8	1 14
In Sauce „ 1 lb.	„ 1 2	1 4
Do. „ 2 lbs.	„ 2 2	2 8

OYSTERS.

Fresh French, in tins of ½ lb.	each. 0 12	0 14
Do. „ „	per doz. 8 0	9 0
Fresh Milton „ „	each. 0 14	1 0
Do. „ „	per doz. 9 0	10 0
Do. in tins of 1 lb.	each. 1 8	1 12
Do. „ „	per doz. 17 0	19 0
Do. in Jelly, ½ lb.	each. 1 0	1 2
Pickled, in jars, of 1 lb.	„ 1 3	1 6
Stewed, in tins of ½ lb.	„ 1 1	1 2
Do. „ 1 lb.	per doz. 11 0	12 8
Do. „ 1 lb.	„ 1 12	1 14

SALMON.

Direct from Messrs. Hogarth and Co., of Aberdeen, the superiority of whose Preserves of this Fish is universally admitted.

Cutlets, in tins of 2 lbs.	each. 2 6	2 12
Fresh „ 1 lb.	„ 1 1	1 4
Do. „ „	per doz. 12 0	13 8
Do. „ 2 lbs.	each. 2 0	2 6
Do. „ „	per doz. 23 0	26 0
In Oil „ „	each. 1 8	1 12
Kippered (Gillon's) 1 lb.	„ 2 0	2 4
Pickled, in glass jars of 2 lbs.	„ 2 10	3 0
Salted, „ quart bots	„ 2 2	2 4
Do. „ 2 lbs.	„ 2 10	3 0

SALMON TROUT.

Superior Spey, in tins of 1 lb.	each. 1 1	1 4
Do. do „ 2 „	„ 2 0	2 6

SARDINES

The Company are the sole Agents in, and Importers to, this Presidency for Dissard's Celebrated Boneless Sardines,

The Finest picked Fish, from which, before curing, the backbone have been extracted; they are preserved in the finest Olive Oil, and of such delicate flavour that those who have once tasted them can rarely be induced to try any others.

Single Tins	each. 0 9	0 10
Do. „	per doz. 6 0	7 0
Double „	each. 1 0	1 2
Do. „	per doz. 10 8	12 0
Sardines original, small	each. 0 7	0 8
Do. do. large	„ 0 12	0 14

SOLES.

Fried, in tins of 2 lbs.	each. 2 4	2 8
Fillets of, „	„ 2 4	2 8

SPRATS.

Dried, in tins of 2 lbs	each. 1 12	2 0
Smoked, „ 2 lbs.	„ 1 12	2 0

TURBOT.

Fine fresh, in tins of 1 lb.	each. 1 4	1 8
Do. do. „ 2 lbs.	„ 2 6	2 12

WHITEBAIT.

Real Blackwall, in tins of 1 lb	each. 1 4	1 8

TREACHER & CO. (Limited).

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand)

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	„ 22	„ 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, do	„ 22	„ —
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do	„ 18-8,	10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	„ 17	„ 10
„ —Medoc, Red capsule	do	„ 15-8 „ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	„ 13-8	
Sacterne, Red capsule, do	„ 22	

BURGUNDIES.
Very Choice—RED and WHITE.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21
Chablis, ditto	„ 22

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	„ 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	„ 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	„ 27	„ 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil, „	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ —
„ Braunberger	„ 25	„ —
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ —
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ —
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	„ —
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	„ —

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine, mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale No. 2—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts. Rs. 27	per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„ „ 29	„
Fine Pale	„ „ 29	„
Superior Port	„ „ 27	„
Do. do.	Pints. „ 14	„
Brandy	„ 32	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen	4 0	4 8
GUINNESS' Double extra „	„ 4 0	4 8
Do. Do. Quarts „	„ 6 8	7 0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated—		
Double extra Pints „	„ 3 12	4 0
Do. do. Quarts „	„ 6 4	6 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 32	„ 17
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
	"3 Crowns" Solera	„ 44	„ 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo	„ 28	„ —
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	„ 15	„ —
	Charles Tovey's „ 3	„ 20	„ 11
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 c	„ 24	„ 13
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 b	„ 30	„ 16
	Charles Tovey's „ 2	„ 36	„ 19
	Charles Tovey's „ 1	„ 40	„ 21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1864	„ 25	„ 13½
MOSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 36	„ 19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheins	„ 40	„ 21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3	„ 20	„ 8
HOLLANDS.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares	Rs. 36.	

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (shortly expected to arrive) can now be registered :—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
Sherry.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations, which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co., Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	
35 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	
35 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	
38 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	
38 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	
39 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	
40 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	
40 0	Silver Neck with, ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	

Pints.—We have the above also in Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

N. B.—The demand has been so great for our Gold and Silver Neck one and two Star Champagne that we have ordered a quantity to be sent overland and may be looked for at the end of April. We have also a shipment in the "Medea" via the Cape, also due in April. Orders registered to await arrival.

The double Magnums of Champagne have all been disposed of. We have Single Magnums of a very Fine Vintage and quite dry. Price 42-0 per case equal to one dozen quarts. Also same brand Champagne in Half Pint for Overland Passengers Rs. 15-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
32 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market weak; little business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
8,800,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay Now	1552½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1530
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1125

LAND COMPANY.

2,130,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1,295
1,050,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	225
2,000,000	1,000	600	11-14	Do. New	425
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	795
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
275,000	3,000	850	300d.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
137,500	12,000	11,000	1750p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
60,000	2,000	2,000	400d.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
...	500	500	100d.	Do. New	515
...	1,880	1,880	100d.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000p.c.	Fort Press Co.	9900
250,000	2,000	1,900	100p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1110
350,000	6,000	4,000	425 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3000
20,000	3,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	980
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	180to185
30,000	2,500	2,500	400 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1580
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
100,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1575
193,000	5,000	all	...	Dharamsey Mills	1000
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,500		Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225
...	£20	19.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	19.6.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	110
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. General	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'kng	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
1,200,000	150	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,000	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	175

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	5		Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
...	2,000	300		9 Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight		2s. 0 1d.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	4	Do. do.	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight		99½
Do.	60	Do. do.	98½
Madras	30	Do. do.	99
China	60	Do. do.	217 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	108 to 108½
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six percent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-6
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-7-6

CALCUTTA—3RD APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported to-day were as follow:—4 per cents. a small amount at Rs. 6-13 discount, about Rs. 40,000 at Rs. 6-14, nearly a lakh at Rs. 7-0, and a small amount, almost at the closing hour, at 7-2 discount, and time-bargain contracts of nearly a lakh and-a-half, at Rs. 7-12 discount for deliveries in about 5 weeks; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 7.10, 7-14, and 8-0 premium; a large amount of 5½ per cents. at Rs. 12-4 premium; 10 years' Debentures at Rs. 7-4 to 7-8 premium, and 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 8-4 premium.

Calcutta 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures, sold at Rs. 6-8 premium, and Bombay 6 per cent. Marked Loan Municipal Debentures at par.

National Bank shares were bought, for orders, at Rs. 133 and 133½, inclusive of dividend.

A sale of Bengal Coal Co's shares took place at Rs. 1,400.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 300 for cash, and a time-bargain at Rs. 305 for delivery in one month.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Jones, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Constant, Veterinary Surgeon Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Carter, Captain, 90th Light Infantry, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Fuller, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, from leave, to Kirkee.

Davidson, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

Bean, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Iredell, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Stock, Commanding the Garrison.

Bombay, 8th April, 1869.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Lieutenant Colonel Elgee is directed to rejoin his regiment and to assume command on Colonel Torrens, C. B., vacating.

Lieutenant Colonel Franklyn, C. B., Royal Artillery, is appointed temporarily to command at Deolalee.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Tobin, Royal Artillery, has obtained 30 days' privilege leave, from the date of departure.

DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 3rd April, 1869.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. T., Staff Assistant Surgeon Moore is directed to do duty at the General Depôt, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Morgan to rejoin the 2nd Queen's.

Poona, 5th April, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave:—

Colonel Loch, 3rd Light Cavalry, from 7th April to 17th April 1869 in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant Finney, H. M.'s 59th Regiment, and Lieut. Hughes H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals I. T., Surgeon Major Harris, 23rd Regiment, N. I. is placed in medical charge of the 9th Regiment N. I., vice Surgeon Major Brown reported sick.

Poona 6th April 1869.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave:—

Surgeon Major Brown, H. M.'s 9th N. I., for 30 days from date of departure to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Egypt.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant S. H. Burne, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotion is ordered:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign J. Barnard, Senior Barrack Master at the Presidency, to be a Deputy Commissary.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Major T. Waddington, Staff Corps, Educational Inspector, Central Division, and Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Mackenzie, Senior Surgeon, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Lieutenant J. W. Macdougall, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Itaepore, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major General T. Tapp, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Commanding Northern Division is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Captain F. S. Iredell, Cadre Her Majesty's 16th Regiment N. I., is appointed to act Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona and Kirkee, vice Captain Spens.

The furlough to Europe granted in General Order No. 667 of 1868 to Lieutenant Colonel C. Walker, Superintendent of His Highness the Guicowar's Contingent, is to commence from the 17th April 1869, instead of the date therein announced.

Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Baumgartner, Staff Corps, has been appointed Political Superintendent of the State of Akulkote, until further orders.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. A. Campbell, of the British Medical Department, is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's Forces in this Presidency from the 21st March 1869 the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's British Forces is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st July 1854, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension:—103rd Foot.—No 3753 Private Machael Horan.

Sergeant Major James Crangle, Unattached List, is admitted to an annuity of £15, with the Silver Medal, for meritorious service, with effect from the 23rd July 1868.

Major E. W. Lyons, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednugger, during Lieutenant Colonel Jones' absence on leave, or until further orders.

Under the authority of the Government of India all stirrup-irons should be issued to regiments and batteries roughed in the first instance. The subsequent trimming roughing will, in the Artillery, be done as directed in Horse Guards G. O. No. 70 of 1868, and in the Cavalry when the repairs to the saddlery are executed, at the cost of the State.

The following extract from the *London Gazette* of 16th February 1869, is republished for general information:—

"Unattached.—The promotion of Lieutenant John Bennett, Bombay Establishment, to Captain, to be antedated from 1st December 1865 to 11th April 1865.

"The promotions of Ensigns Arthur Steers and Michael Toole, of the Unattached List, Bombay Army, to be antedated from the 29th December 1865 to the 11th April 1865."

Lieutenant E. R. Ives, General List, Bengal Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of Jameson's Code 3rd Appendix, page 84, paras. 319 to 322.

Sub-Conductor W. Powell, of the Bengal Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the provisions of Jameson's Code, 3rd Appendix, page 84, paras. 319 to 322.

Captain R. L. Campbell, Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Apothecary W. Conway has been appointed to the medical charge of the Rewa Kanta Political Agency, vice Crawford, transferred to military duty.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Otto Nolke as Acting Consul for the Netherlands in Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Ahlers.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. S. Iredell is appointed to act as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona and Kirkee, vice Captain Spens.

With reference to Section 6 of Bombay Act III. of 1867 (the Bombay Cantonment Act), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 28 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to Invest Captain Iredell with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Poona and Kirkee.

Mr. J. J. Saldanha and Rao Bahadoor Virbhadra Madiwalaya respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court at Sirsy on the 1st March last, and on the same day Rao Bahadoor Virbhadra Madiwalaya made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Mr. Babajee Gunesh Deshpandy is appointed Public Prosecutor in the Ahmednuggur Judge's Court, vice Mr. Curset-jee Nusserwanjee, resigned.

Major R. Johnstone, Superintendent of Police, Rutnagherry, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment from the 1st to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive, of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur.

The Honourable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have permitted the adjournment from the 1st to the 15th proximo of the Court of Small Causes at Poona.

Mr. R. White to be Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Baron A. J. De H. Larpent to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, pending the arrival of Mr. White, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Sandwith to be Judge and Session Judge of Rutnagherry, continuing to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad until further orders.

Mr. A. L. Spens to act as Judge and Session Judge of Canara until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Naylor to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum for the detached Station of Kulladghee until further orders.

Under Section 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Naylor with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Belgaum District forming the Collectorate of Kulladghee.

Mr. F. Lloyd to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker appointed a member of the Council of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

Rao Bahadoor Trimul Row Venkutesh to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes to be established at Dharwar and Hoobleé.

Syed Hassan El Medini to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes to be established at Surat and Broach.

Azum Kulso Derjee, Probationary Mamlutdar of the Kulghutghee Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, in the Dharwar District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeer, Settlement Officer, N. D., is appointed to act as Alienation Settlement Officer, S. D. during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel Etheridge, or until further orders.

Major W. Waddington, Superintendent Tanna and Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, is allowed leave of absence for 15 days, preparatory to his departure on furlough to England.

Mr. Nagoba Sonoba has been appointed Deputy Collector in charge Treasury, Poona, from the 1st instant.

Mr. J. Nugent, Acting First Assistant Collector Kaira, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Civil Service, having returned to Bombay on the 8th ultimo, from the leave of absence on medical certificate for 15 months granted him from the 9th August 1867, and subsequently extended for four months, the unexpired portion of that officer's leave is cancelled.

Mr. George Betham to be a probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Berar Revenue Survey.

Mr. Sadasheo Bullal, Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer S. D., acted as Alienation Settlement officer, S. D., from 5th February to 28th March 1869, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the name of Abdool Shet wullud Goolam Hoossein has been removed from the Municipal Commission of Sattara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Ensign J. Keily, Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Collectorate Canals, during the absence of Mr. Beatty on privilege leave for three months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Lieutenant G. O'B. Carew, late I.N., as Dock Master is made substantive, although it is to be considered as temporary pending other arrangements.

Lieutenant H. Morland, late Indian Navy, Agent for Transports and Assistant Resident Transport Officer, is allowed leave of absence for 12 months on medical certificate.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. E. Cordeaux and W. Salmon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collector and Magistrate, Rutnagherry, on the 20th March in the forenoon.

Messrs. E. T. Candy and T. Monck Mason respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona on the 23rd March in the forenoon.

Messrs. W. H. Crowe and G. W. Vidal, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 23rd March 1869, in the afternoon.

Messrs. W. D'Oyly and J. MacFarlan, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nassick, on the 26th March 1869, in the forenoon.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, District Deputy, received charge of the Office of Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, from Mr. Vidal, on the 22nd March 1869, in the forenoon.

Azum Abajee Dhondeo Khurey and Azum Ramchunder Rugoonath Dhonde, are appointed Second Class Mamlutdars of Chiplonkas Rutnagherry and Sowrandroog respectively, with effect from the 1st June 1868.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. M. C. AND MYSORE.

Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Southern Mahratta Country, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from the 25th of March to the 23rd of April 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 5s. 0d. to £7 10s. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	British Sovereign	Reed	London, Nov. 29.
	Ernst	Jacobson	Hamburg, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool.
	Benvoirlich	Medogal	Cochin.

The ship Ellisif, Hauge, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Bessie, to Penang and Singapore, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 6th, 9 P.M.—Steamer "Himalaya" sailed for Bombay last evening.

GALLE, 6th 3 P.M.—Mail steamer "Simla," from Calcutta, anchored.

GALLE, 6th, 7 P.M.—Mail steamer "China" sailed for China.

KURRACHEE, 7th, 4 P.M.—Mail steamer, "Abyssinia" leaving port.

KURRACHEE, 8th, 6 A.M.—Steamer "Cashmere," with Overland mails, arrived from Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April			
3	Clan Alpine (s)	Hutchison	Hongkong, Mar. 20.
	Jane Porter	Wilson	
	Martaban	Wilson	Liverpool, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

April				
2	Moulmein (s)			
	Leonie			
	Lady Lawrence			
3	Madras (s)			
	Cambay			
*	Lloyd Rayner			

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th, 6 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates Great Britain, via Turkey, 7th April, via Russia, 29th March.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th and 7th April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th April to 8 P.M. of the 8th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 30	0 4
,, Calcutta	12 55	1 14
,, Madras	12 20	3 55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

NOW READY, SECOND EDITION OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

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Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

NORMAN—FENWICK—March 27th, at the Gowhatty Christ Church, Captain John Reinholdt Norman, to Miss Emma Frances Fenwick.

DEATH.

RAMAGE—April 1st, at Kanoo Junction, E. I. R., Captain John Ramage, aged 43 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.

THE verdict of public opinion on this side of India will, we believe, lend an almost unanimous sanction to the appointment by the Secretary of State of the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker as a Member of Council for the Bombay Presidency. Our contemporary the *Friend*, on the other side of the continent, had, as usual, its protégé to put forward, and as usual did not allow itself to be withheld by modesty from trying to promote the success of a countryman. There were many reasons why the hon'ble member for Bombay should not be made a member of the Government of Bombay, despite his popularity, if the *Friend* is to be trusted, in Calcutta. From the time of Xenophanes downwards men have been inclined to deify their own passions and prejudices, to feel a peculiar and exclusive sympathy for those who adored the same fetish as themselves; but on comparing men and their qualities with the special and patent needs of our administration we can see clearly that the kind testimonial of the *Friend* could not be regarded. Mr. Shaw Stewart is in fact not *en rapport* with the Bombay Government on the Bombay system on some of the most important points of its policy; as his colleague, Mr. Cockerell, lately pointed out, he is pertinacious to the last degree. Thus his crotchets continually put forward and insisted on would have caused frequent embarrassment to a Governor like Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, necessarily uninformed on local matters, and would really have been a considerable obstruction to a good—that is a vigorous, and therefore united and consistent—administration.

In the private sphere Mr. Shaw Stewart is an amiable and intelligent gentleman, but after all he is not the man to rule over us. Many events in the course of the last year or two have revealed the weakness of our Government in its Judicial Department. The Bombay Courts Act, though it has been cobbled up so as to obviate some of the most obvious objections raised to the original draft, is an instance in point. The humiliating position into which the Government was driven on the survey question is another. Looking to these and other cases which it would be easy to mention, we cannot doubt that the selection of a Member of Council has this time rightly been made from amongst the Judicial body.

It has been said and repeated, until from the mere repetition it has come to be accepted as a sort of political axiom, that an officer appointed as a Judge of the High Court ought never to be employed elsewhere. We are always mistrustful of these so-called axioms in politics. The characters and circumstances of men, the raw materials of a State, are so infinitely various and fluctuating, that except some few cardinal truths common to the whole species, it is practically impossible to set forth general predicates, or to work without danger upon any rule as absolutely universal.

"The independence of the Bench," about which so much has been said in England, is even there no more than a qualified independence. The Government, if it has not power to punish obstinate virtue by removal from office, has power to reward compliance by favour and promotion. Judges are not any more than other men free from ambition—the Puisne Judge desires a Chief Justice-ship, the Chief Justice to be made Lord Chancellor. They have, as self-made men, numerous hangers-on and dependents to provide for; and "making interest" and its accessories survive long after the grosser forms of influence and corruption have expired. The truth is that the independence of the Bench rests like most of the other political blessings we, as a nation, enjoy in the force of a public opinion trained to strength and intelligence by that long series of contentions and development which constitutes the instructive and nobler part of our history. The law of judicial independence is the expression of the national will, of the national conscience, taught, rectitude and moderation by calamity and shame. It has been justified by a long line of Judges eminent for their honesty as well as their attainments; but it would, when it had once acquired a definite expression, have operated just as effectively without a statute as with one. That this is so is shown by the selections made for the Bench, which though not regulated by any express law are in fact strictly controlled within the proper limits by professional and popular feeling. Nor would it be possible in the present day for a Minister to dismiss a Judge of a Small Cause Court, remove him at pleasure on account of a decision adverse to the Government, or even a Country Magistrate for an unpalatable display of conscientiousness any more than a Judge of the Queen's Bench or a Baron of the Exchequer. Let our national wisdom and sense of propriety once fail, and the artificial supports of our liberty, as may sometime be witnessed in the props and beams of a fallen house, will be found to have been all along dependent on the structure they appeared to sustain.

But in India again there are differentiating circumstances, which in this as in a thousand other matters make analogies drawn from England and its Government wholly inapplicable. As to the general theorem, what narrowness, want of plasticity, and poverty of inventiveness it shows to be perpetually arguing from the institution of free England, "the mother of parliaments," with political life circulating through every fibre of her social frame, with the opinions of the masses acquiring an ever progressive and perhaps even dangerously dominating influence, to a dependency ruled by foreigners, the home of effete traditions, of an exhausted civilization, with people timid, unsocial in the larger sense, and forgetful of the magnanimity which their poets could teach in worthy and noble strains in the childhood of their race. As to the particular instance before us, what contrast could be greater than that between the two countries and Governments? In England we have in the Courts and Judges an embodiment of the popular will in one department, imposed as a check upon the executive which represents it in another. In India all our authorities, Judiciary, Executive, and Military alike, are imposed from without; our scheme rests on no historical associations, no stirring memories of national achievement; it is an exotic which has still to force its roots into a new and strange soil, still to assimilate the elements of sustenance, still to adapt itself to that which proves intractable, before it can aspire to the rank of an organic and living system. Yet while all this is true, it is true at the same time that we can effectually teach no other civilization than our own—we can no more sever ourselves from our history and the influences amid which we were born and reared than a man can fly from his own shadow. We are too proud of our past events to wish to do so. He who for place or power would abandon the characteristics of our nation would in the eyes of all of us, and in spite of all worldly prosperity, be a base and degraded—man not one in ten thousand but would acutely feel this of himself.

Here there is the practical problem to be solved; to reconcile progress and development with order under the strangest conditions that the world has yet presented; to work with instruments moulded for different uses; discover the means of rejuvenescence and of growth according to a new and noble type, amongst rubbish heaps of long decay; to train a people to freedom and a worthy use of freedom, by foreign influence and foreign sway. The thing thus stated in bare outline appears paradoxical, impossible, yet in our rude tentative way we are constantly attempting, and sometimes with success, particular solutions, which suffice for our immediate needs and carry us one step nearer that inner "law within the law," which it yet remains for some future Newton amongst statesmen to grasp and apply. On the most superficial view, however, it is obvious that in the domain of nature we have in India an almost measureless mass of physical material to subdue to tractability, to make the minister of men's happiness; in the human sphere we have inertness, apathy, detestation of change. These things demand a strong government, working, with singleness of purpose and that persistent hope which makes great achievements possible, towards clearly defined and worthy ends. We have at the same time to satisfy the needs which we create—the intellectual and moral standard that we ourselves have set up—and as we have not here that subtle complicated play of political intelligence, which amongst our own race is ever bringing those who embody the nation's wishes to the surface, we must seek to include in our Governments a many-sided experience, varieties of training and of acquired bent, which will ensure the survey of every important proposal from several commanding stand-points. Securing this we secure, as our Executive is formed of Englishmen, some of that blending and counteraction of forces which as Montesquieu says "le hasard fait rarement, et que rarement on laisse faire a la prudence," while we do not necessarily forfeit that unity of purpose, that visible and active existence which the same philosopher recognizes as the peculiar strength of a despotism.

If this blending of various elements, however, be desirable—and for our own part we should be prepared to carry out the theory to what some would call an extreme development—no single element can be suggested, the presence and influence of which is more important than that which we may be allowed to call the Judicial. A Judge in the mofussil has for years to deal with the minutest details of native life and character. If, as ought always to be the case, he is thoroughly familiar with the language of his district, every witness who comes before him affords to him, if only by the turn of expression, some fresh glimpse of the play of native passion and thought. From his dispassionate elevation he has ever and anon to curb and check the official cupidity of the Collector, to compel impatient zeal within the salutary bounds of law, to prevent the oppression by which native officers are nearly always ready to satisfy the behests of Government. He thus acquires an experience, and a mental stand-point essentially different from those of an officer trained in the Revenue branch of the service. Should he be raised to the High Court while his faculties are still elastic and vigorous, he is there able to reap a valuable crop of further knowledge, which without his previous training would have been lost to him. He is in a position to generalize upon a sure basis of fact; to gain breadth as well as accuracy of mental vision. He must learn much of the bases of the law, of its ethical and practical worth, of the average effect produced by any particular course of legislation, as well as a sounder appreciation of the difficulties that the Government has to struggle with in its efforts to do good.

Now is it to be said that for any mere theory all these advantages are to be thrown away, all this experience excluded from our scheme of government? Nay more, is the sacrifice to be made for a theory partial and one-sided even as to the community from which it is drawn, but in India resting on absolutely no facts at all? Our government of this unwieldy population is not an easy thing; our responsibility for the duty we have assumed is not a light one. We need all the intelligence all the devotion that we can command; and amongst those things that we need most is the constant presence in the Councils of Government—not the mere impotent suggestions of outsiders—of a voice to inculcate the sacredness of legal rights, the value of self-denial, the impressive dignity of settled principles. We must, as the condition of our beneficence, march ever in advance of this people that we have undertaken to govern, but if with swiftness of step, yet with steadiness and grandeur of movement, not stooping from our lofty position or abandoning the straight path of duty for momentary gains, which, purchased with our honour, must prove eventual losses. These ends, the system we are vindicating, tends to promote. It is not based on any mere theory, nor would we have it sacrificed to any crude formula void of all practical significance. And it is because Mr. Tucker has had the training that we deem so priceless, as well as for his well known independence of character, that we hail his accession to the Council of this Presidency. Let us hope that his seat in the High Court will be filled as well, without regard to the suggestions of self-seeking cliques, or aught else than men's capacity to serve the public.

WHEN we gave currency to the *Friend's* story that the Messrs Rothschild mean to tender for the new Loan, we did not intend—even though there be high authority for it—to hold ourselves in any way responsible for the rumour. It seemed to us that if the cosmopolitan moneyed firm desired investments of this class, the new Victoria Loan in London was likely to offer more inducements, and give less trouble, than a tender to be made through their agents in this country. We still adhere to our original estimate of the value of the new loan, and we think our opinion is confirmed by the result of the tenders for the Victoria Loan. If that great London house, which is to do so much for our financial wants, cared not to absorb the Victoria loan of little more than two millions, bearing interest at five per

was not a very successful affair, there being only forty ladies present out of a total of one hundred and eighty persons.

[FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

4TH APRIL.

THE Durbar is over and the camp rapidly breaking up. The Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief are still here, but leave early in the week. The Rajahs are also on the move. Of the troops, the 41st left yesterday, and the 55th leave to-morrow.

We have been very fortunate in escaping anything of an epidemic during the concentration of so large a gathering with its host of native followers. Lord Mayo has done everything well so far as his entertainments are concerned. During the past week Lady Mayo held two receptions, and last night Lord Mayo entertained a large party at dinner. All the arrangements were unexceptional and the hospitality profuse. As to the matter of the Viceroy's camp—especially as regards the Durbar tent—someof the Rajahs' camps excel his considerably. They are the finest camps as regard size of tents and regularity of arrangements I have ever seen, particularly Putteeala's and Jheend's camps. I have seen one tent *sixty yards* long. Putteeala's troops, of which he has between three and four thousand, Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, are not at all bad looking. They are for the most part fine men, fairly horsed, clad, accoutred, and armed. The Infantry have nearly all percussion arms. I saw one battalion with flint locks. The guns of the Artillery are very poor to the eyes of one who is in the habit of seeing Armstrongs. As regards the Gunners some of Jheend's gunners are remarkably fine men. The troops of all are trained and drilled after the English model—in all respects, even in regard to their music. The other day I met one of their regiments marching to the tune of "The Warwickshire Poachers" and another to "Rory O'More." Two evenings since, when passing Putteeala's camp at retreat, I found eight pipers, with pucka Scotch pipes; swaggering away up and down in front of his camp as well as I ever saw a 78th or 92nd piper round the mess table on a guest night.

This Durbar has caused the spending of very large sums of money at this station. I hear this on all sides, from the shop-keepers. They say they never had such a week, and admirable shops of all kinds there are here, this place being in fact the depot which supplies the hill stations of this part of the world. Shere Ali has spent very large sums. He has been buying up all the guns he can lay his hands on. (By the way, *apropos* of guns I am told that the accuracy of the Artillery practice of our Mountain Train unerringly hitting the target at fifteen hundred yards surprised the Ameer.) The several regiments, especially those on their way to the Hills, have left a considerable number of rupees behind them. A few days more and the station will settle down into its usual repose.

A SELF-ACTING PUNKAH.

A SELF-ACTING PUNKAH, on the principle of the clock pendulum, has been invented by Captain C. J. Jennings, of the 3rd Regiment Palamcottah Light Infantry. The machinery is simple in the extreme, consisting of a few cog wheels and an escapement of a somewhat novel construction. In this latter, the merit of the invention consists. The machine is now working in the Arsenal at Fort St. George, and notwithstanding that it has been made and put together in rather a rough manner —as must be the case in most first attempts—its action is satisfactory, and promises, when made on a larger scale, to meet every requirement. One advantage is its extreme portability as both punkah and machine can be packed away in a very small compass. The motive power is derived from a weight and the punkah is intended to work for eight hours for each winding up. —*Madras Athenæum.*

P. AND O. FARE AND ACCOMMODATION.

THE following correspondence appears in the *Madras Mail* for publication. The first letter is a reply to the one that appeared in our columns two days ago. The other letters have reference to the general arrangements for the accommodation of passengers on board the *Nubia* on a late voyage :—

To the Directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having ascertained that some of our fellow passengers have addressed a letter to you complaining of the entertainment provided for us on board this vessel [*Mongolia*] we deem it our duty to record our opinion that, while a good deal might be done to amend in detail the arrangements at present made on board your steamers generally for the comfort of the passengers, we have seen no reason to be specially dissatisfied with those which we have found here prevailing.

We have further reason to believe that statements have been made in the letter we have alluded to, which are exaggerated and calculated to give an unfair view of the facts of the case—We are, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. A. A. MOREHEAD, W. A. FOOKS, Col. R. A., D. J. MCNEILE, B.C.S., H. WADDELL, Shanghai; J. NICHOLAS, A. CAMERON, Singapore; J. M. HUNTER, S'hanghai; R. CAMERON, J HANNAY, A. B. BUCHANAN, S. W. DONNER, A. WATSON.

To the Managing Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Company.

SIRS,—I was a passenger by your s. s. *Nubia* during her recent voyage from Suez to Madras, between the 18th October and 9th November, and I think it right to bring to your notice an absence, during the voyage, of attention to the ordinary proprieties of life in the night arrangements on your decks which merits, and I feel sure will command, your attention.

The crowded condition of your ships at those seasons of the year when our wives and children must, as a rule, pass to and fro, and the exigencies of the climate in the Red Sea and tropical ocean *force* a number of ladies and children as well as gentlemen to seek rest if possible at night on deck for the sake of health and comfort. It clearly ought to be the earnest wish and object of those to whose consideration our comfort and indeed health are then confided under circumstances requiring exceptional treatment, to enable and encourge as many as possible to do so under those conditions which ordinary decency requires. I am sure that this is the wish and intention of the directors, for when I and others took our passages we were told, on taking exception to the position of our berths, that every facility would be afforded for sleeping on deck.

As an illustration of what I mean by a crowded state of a ship, I will describe my own case. I was one (berth No. 137) of four gentlemen who had a cabin, with a small port which was frequently or shut, situated over the engine-room and dreadfully hot and noisy. The cubical area of the cabin was under 600 feet (without making any deduction for beds, boxes, and foul clothes bags); so that four of us had less room than is assigned to a single native convict in a well ventilated jail under a tropical climate. Other passengers were in a worse plight; and not a single passenger in the ship had the area required for healthful existence. I do not complain of this. I know that it is in part unavoidable: and that were the number of passengers conveyed during the year distributed over the whole accommodation offered, different results would present themselves. But these facts should lead your officers, under such circumstances, to do all in their power to mitigate unavoidable inconvenience if not substantial danger to health, by affording every facility for passing the most trying part of the time—the nights—on deck.

Now this cannot be done, especially by ladies and children, unless those arrangements which ordinary propriety and regularity require, are made. On board the *Nubia* these were disregarded or denied. No separate part of the deck was assigned for ladies; the few for whom necessity emboldened to come up at night were left to find a place for themselves and lie about where they could find a corner amongst half-dressed and sleeping men of all ages and conditions. The segregation which the law would have secured in an emigrant ship was neglected—lights were removed and we were left to shift as we might under conditions that would not have been permitted in a third class railway carriage. An ill ordered condition led to disorderly conduct—youths bolstered each other long after most of us had laid down and were endeavouring to rest, and at least one rowdy scene occurred such as a policeman on his beat would have interfered to stop. But your officers cared for none of these things. No wonder that—as a delicate lady remarked to me—most ladies felt they "would rather die in their cabins than venture on a deck," where order was not assured. It was the duty of the officer of the watch to prevent these things, and the good sense of the passengers would have supported his authority.

I am quite aware that such neglect of an obvious duty is not chargeable to all your officers. Our fellow passengers as far as Suez who had the good luck to procure their journey by the steamer to Bombay, had the advantage of considerate arrangements. A part of the deck was separated off for the ladies and order maintained; and I am satisfied that their commanding officer was giving effect to your intentions. But matters of such importance to the proper order and propriety of your ships should not be left to the discretion of the officers; they should be distinctly ordered from Home. There should be a rule that every encouragement is to be given to passengers to avail themselves of the healthful deck at night; that part of the deck be screened off for ladies with a screen at least six feet high; that a dim, yet sufficient light be kept burning through the night and that the officer of the watch is gently, yet firmly, to see that order is respected.

I cannot acquit Captain Woolcott in this matter. I believe that both the purser and medical officer were asked to get a part of the deck screened off for the ladies; and I myself spoke most earnestly to Captain Woolcott—to whom I read the rough draft of this letter since amplified—I even asked him whether he would allow his own wife and sister-in-law (both our fellow passengers) to go out at night and take their choice of finding a place to lie down in amongst the half-dressed gentlemen who occupied his dark and ill ordered deck. His emphatic "certainly not" showed that as regards his own he realized the impropriety to which he subjected every lady that ventured up on his deck—an impropriety which confined many to crowded cabins who would thankfully have availed themselves of a healthy night rest on deck. I told him that I had forbidden my wife and daughter, who are shortly to rejoin me by one of your vessels, to take passage until assured that on this side decent arrangements will be made to enable them to pass the night on deck. He knew that other captains treat their passengers in a more considerate manner, yet no measure was adopted to remedy an unseemly condition of things.

Another matter of perhaps minor importance also deserves your attention. The beds were very properly not allowed on deck until after 10 P.M. It was of course 10-30 to 11-0 P.M. before either gentlemen or ladies could get to sleep. At 4 A.M. we were roused up to make way far the washing of the decks. We therefore got but 5 to 5½ hours rest under the exhausting influences of the Red Sea and tropical ocean. This may do for a few nights; but when the voyage extends over weeks, 5 hours rest is altogether insufficient for health; and we were risking, if not absolutely undoing, what many of us had returned to Europe to recruit—our health and vigour. Many of us landed, jaded and enfeebled by a sea trip which, with ordinary consideration, might be made to confirm rather than undo the good we had derived from a trip Home. It is simple cruelty to force persons who found themselves unable to get healthful rest in a close and crowded cabin at 10 P.M., to go below at 4 A.M.; when the cabins having been slept in by some, are closer than ever, and the washing of the hot lower deck is adding to the exhalation and deleterious influences. There can be no sort of good reason for this. I will not be so unjust to your officers as to a.mit that the sloppy dawdling of a few hands in the dark, is indispensible to enable the officer of the watch to get the part of the ship which your passengers require, washed and cleaned up by 6-30 A.M. or 7 A.M.—the hour before which the work was never completed, for I timed it. The operation is one which any of your passengers, who had been accustomed to superintend cooly labour, would, if smartly done with a sufficiency of hands, engage to finish in one hour. Captain Woolcott, was, I believe, appealed to on the subject by several to whom he replied that it is done on board H. M. S. *Octavia* and was equally suitable to a passenger ship. I spoke to him myself when worn out by want of rest; he said that it was necessary to maintain his credit with the local superintendent for keeping a clean ship. He must have been under some misapprehension. I will not believe that either the managing directors or the intelligent local superintendent would for a moment permit the officers to postpone the comfort, nay the health of men of the age of myself (now 27 years in India) and others on board and of delicate ladies, to an ill earned credit for inefficient work and management. For such I must term work, the result of which is to occupy two hours and-a-half to three hours in washing up a quarter deck which might easily be done under efficient supervision and with an adequate number of hands in one-half the time. Your officers have abundance of hands if they concentrated their labour and supervision; and do one part (commencing with the forepart of the ship) of the decks at a time. Several of your considerate and most efficient captains do this. But to prevent the occasional unnecessary harassing of your passengers by less thoughtful men, the directors should order from Home that when the deck is required for sleeping purposes the washing of the quarter deck is not to commence till daylight or 5-30 A.M.

There is another matter on which I would venture some remarks, as I think that it requires regulation with a view to prevent unseemly altercations and much just dissatisfaction amongst your passengers who are for the most part strangers to each other when first starting together. Your officers refuse to arrange the places at table; and leave a promiscuous crowd of gentlemen and ladies to scramble as they may, on first reaching the ship, for places at table. A scene of unseemly confusion is the consequence; and differences and heart-burnings arise which do not disappear throughout the voyage. Ladies without gentlemen succumb, or are obliged to seek the aid of some vigorous fellowpassenger to assert their claims. It happily rarely occurs to the majority of those who travel by your ships to be witnesses of, much less to share in, a scene of disorder like what occurred in the s. s. *Nubia* on starting from Suez. Several of us who knew that some authoritative arrangement is absolutely necessary under such circumstances, applied to your purser. But his reply was that it is no part of his duty to arrange the orderly occupation of his table; that a P. O. ship is an hotel, and that we must arrange amongst ourselves as best we might about seats at the *table d'hôte*; and twice at least during the voyage between Suez and Madras the captain and purser sat down (having secured places for those in whom they were personally interested) at their ill ordered table with altercations about places going on at several places; ladies unprovided for and confusion occurring almost every where. I need scarcely observe that the notions of these gentlemen in respect to arrangements in well ordered hotels and at respectable *table d'hôte* are erroneous. The first duty of the administration of every fairly managed hotel is to assign a place to each comer; and a *table d'hôte* at which scenes such as occurred at your table on board the s. s. *Nubia* were possible, would be without a guest the next day. Such mal-administration on this side especially is quite unjustifiable. Your passengers have all been already many day in the hands of your officers; and all that is required is that some roster should be adopted by which places might be arranged. Parties might be told when taking their passages, that if they wished to sit together they should mention it with a view to these arrangements. In fact it is easy enough to adopt a system which would be acquiesced in by all and would secure justice and reasonable convenience. The existing want of system and consequent scramble is discreditable to all.

I have deemed it right to address you and not write to public papers; because I am satisfied that (despite frequent assertions to the contrary) the rectification of such irregularities and inconveniences—of such obvious neglect of duty and want of consideration towards your passengers, may most safely be left in your hands.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. ROBINSON, C. S. I.,
Madras Civil Service.

Madras, 30th November, 1868.

P. S.—I regret that some delay has occurred in addressing you. The draft was written ere leaving the ship; but stress of work on first landing has delayed its final preparation.

W. ROBINSON Esq., C. S. I., Madras Civil Service, Madras.

SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 30th November, detailing various matters connected with your voyage in the *Nubia* from Suez to Madras, and we have to thank you for the courteous manner in which your remarks are communicated. We are glad to perceive that you make due allowance for the inevitably crowded state of the *Nubia* at this season of the year; and on this point we have only to add that while as you are no doubt aware vessels of her size are not half filled with passengers during certain months, the directors of the Company are making every endeavour to substitute in their place steamers of much greater capacity and power: such, for example, as the *Deccan* of 3100 tons and 600 horse power, which has just been despatched to India.

Your complaint is the first the directors can remember having received as to want of exertion or system on the part of the commanders of their vessels in providing for the utmost comfort of passengers in the almost essential arrangement of sleeping upon deck. We have called upon Captain Woolcott for an explanation, and in the meantime we need hardly assure you that the attention of the Company's superintendent will be directed to this matter with the best results. The same remark applies to the question of combining to the utmost the comfort and rest of passengers, with the imperative necessity for cleanliness on board ship.

The final suggestion in your letter that we should arrange the seats of passengers at table, is one which we do not agree with you upon. The utmost we think should be done by the purser is to prevent confusion, and to assist passengers, and more particularly, ladies travelling by themselves, to obtain the positions which they prefer, but any absolute allotment of places would, not only be difficult, but, we believe, would create a very considerable degree of dissatisfaction.—We are, sir, your obedient servant, H. BAYLEY, for the Managing Directors.

BOMBAY.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT proceeds to England by the mail steamer of the 18th inst.

JURORS.—The *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday publishes a revissed list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors in the High Court of Bombay.

MR. GONNE.—It is said that Mr. Gonne, Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, intends shortly to proceed to England.

"THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE."—A Second Edition of "the Indian Travellers' Guide" for April, containing the latest alterations on the East Indian line, &c., is now ready.

THE MOHURRUM.—Yesterday's *Government Gazette* publishes the usual annual order for the regulation of religious processions and the preservation of the public peace during the Mohurrum festival.

CONSUL FOR THE NETHERLANDS.—We observe that Government has recognised Mr. Otto Nölke as Acting Consul for the Netherlands in Bombay during the absence of Mr. Ahlers.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature have issued a Sunud to Sheshgirejreo Vittul, auhorising him to practise as a pleader in the Canara District.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,45,55,090, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 60,63,459; of the total, Rs. 1,42,02,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

OUR SEAMEN.—The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of periodicals, pamphlets, and papers, from Commander Robinson, H. M.'s Dockyard; and also of a similar parcel from T. H. H., Byculla Works G. I. P. R., both left at the Mechanics' Institute, for distribution among the seamen in port.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS—Mr. Nana Morajee yesterday committed James Collins, a European sailor, to take his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court for using as genuine a forged document, purporting to bear the signature of Captain Abardeen, of the ship *Gleacora*. The particulars of the case have already appeared in the *Gazette*.

RAILWAY FACING POINTS.—With reference to the opinion of the Madras Railway Committee, that Carr's patent self-acting points, now in use on the railways in the Madras Presidency, are the best that can be used, we understand that the Supreme Government have requested to be furnished with six lithographed sketches of the same to enable them to arrive at an opinion. *Madras Athenæum.*

THE HIGH COURT.—The Annual Vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will be from Friday the 30th April to Wednesday the 9th of June 1869, both days inclusive. The Court will sit for the disposal of criminal business on Wednesday, the 19th of May. The Registrar's Office will be open daily, except on Saturdays, from 2 till 4 P.M., for the disposal of emergent business.

BATTA TO SUBORDINATE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Governor in Council has allowed, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the revised *daily rates* of batta sanctioned for the Collectors' Establishments, to all the Civil Subordinate Establishments which hitherto received travelling batta at the rates published at page 563 of the *Government Gazette*, dated 26th April 1849. This order is to have effect from 1st October 1868.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—Mr. George Miles, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, yesterday appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police and asked for a summons against the managers of the Fort Press Company for causing a nuisance by smoke, contrary to the provision of Section 204 of the Municipal Act 2 of 1865. A summons was granted, returnable on Monday next, the 12th instant.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—The collision which we reported yesterday as having occurred between two ships in the harbour seems to have happened just after they had passed the shipping on their way out. The *Indian Chief* was not much damaged, so that she will not suffer much detention; but the *May Queen* had her bows smashed and was otherwise damaged to a serious extent, so much so that she will be detained from her homeward voyage for perhaps a week or two. There was a pilot on board each ship. It is possible that an enquiry will be made into the circumstances.

THE CURRENCY—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 31st March, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 22nd idem :—

	31st March.	22nd March.
Rs. 10 Note.....	Rs. 24,25,370	Rs. 24,22,180
Rs. 20 ,, ...	Rs. 14,84,820	Rs. 14,97,280
Rs. 50 ,, ...	Rs. 21,61,950	Rs. 21,87,550
Rs. 100 ,, ...	Rs. 57,14,200	Rs. 50,48,700
Rs. 500 ,, ...	Rs. 16,15,500	Rs. 16,37,500
Rs. 1,000 ,, ...	Rs. 3,23,46,000	Rs. 3,28,04,000
Total...	Rs. 4,52,47,840	Rs. 4,55,97,210

PLEADERS' FEES.—We take the following from the *Sindian* :—"As some inconvenience had resulted from there being no scale of regulated fees to be charged by pleaders for conducting both criminal and civil suits, Judge West, the Judicial Commissioner, said in Court on the 1st instant, that he would be glad to receive from the gentlemen of the bar, a scale of fees which they might consider themselves entitled to in conducting suits, and make any amendments, should that be found necessary. His Honor stated, moreover, that he had once before made a similar request, but that he was not favoured with the required scale. Mr. Sydney Strong, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Hussun Alli, pleader, who were present in Court, observed that they would take the earliest opportunity of drawing one up, and that such a scale was very much desired."

JUDICIAL JOKES—In the Court of the Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, there are some odd sayings occasionally heard. In a case which was called before the Judge, a Hindu defendant pleaded his inability to pay the debt due by him, whereupon Mr. Moroba said—Why don't you go to Damaun? Defendant—Why should I go to Damaun? it is not necessary. Mr. Moroba—Then you must pay the money, sir or hide your head somewhere.—In another case female defendant of the sweeper caste, who was ordered to pay a monthly instalment, said—The amount is large, it is hard upon me, *ma bap* (father and mother.) Mr. Moroba—I am not your *ma bap*. I am not a sweeper, so as to be your father.—In a third case a Marwaree requested the Judge to grant him a summons for a witness. The latter said—But I won't give you permission to summon the witness; now what say you to that? Marwaree—I could not serve him before, I'll serve him now. Mr. Moroba—This is not ghee or oil, but my authority; I won't give you permission to summon him. Marwaree—I was assa ulted as I was going to serve him with a summons from this Court. Mr. Moroba—Why did you not summon the party for assault? Marwaree—A summons has been issued but not yet served. Mr. Moroba—You must consider yourself fortunate that you are alive here; in Guzerat your head would be cut off, you would be murdered if you went to do that.—The same Marwaree so ught to recover from one Govind Dhondsett Rs. 30, being the amount of two instalments due on a promissory note. Mr. Moroba to plaintiff—You have brought no witness, therefore I nonsuit you and order you to pay Rs. 20 to the defendant. I make this order because the law does not put tyranny into your hands.—In a fourth case one Gopall Luximon sued one Babajee Gunnesh to recover Rs. 16 for supplying board and lodging. The plaintiff stated that his witnesses were not in Court, and he, therefore, asked for a postponement. Mr. Moroba—I don't see any good reason for postponement. Do you elect a nonsuit? or I'll nonsuit you. Plaintiff—The Sircar's pleasure. Mr. Moroba—You have not taken the proper measures to prove your claim; therefore, according to law, I must nonsuit you, and order you to pay Rs. 10 to defendant as satisfaction.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th April, was 407, being a decrease of 78 as compared with the preceding week, 108 more than the total of the week ending 7th April 1868, and 117 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 69 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city :—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of still-born.	Total of reported births exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	2	5	1	...	9	...	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	17	...
Fort, Northern	39,236	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Esplanade	7,899	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Market	75,402	...	2	2	6	...	...	9	19	6
Mandwee	41,152	3	2	4	15	...	3	9	36	9
Dunka	41,442	10	...	4	4	...	1	...	18	3
Oomberkharee	63,020	1	1	7	21	1	...	11	42	9
Dongree	60,382	1	1	2	8	...	...	22	34	9
Nowlukhabee	71,795	5	2	2	11	...	...	1	20	1
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	7	...
Bhooleshwur	50,982	1	4	...	8	...	...	2	15	2
Khuratalao	23,454	1	...	1	6	13	1	...	22	8
Koombarwaree	23,085	...	3	1	5	4	...	1	13	6
Khetwaree	29,177	3	...	6	7	1	...	1	18	...
Girgaum	21,505	2	8	...	6	7	...	1	19	...
Chaupatee	6,184	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	5	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	2
Mazagon	21,784	3	...	1	5	6	...	1	16	2
Tarwaree	9,462	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	10	2	...	27	17	...	1	57	2
Parel	7,002	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2
Seoree	5,042	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Sion	12,978	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2
Mahim	19,459	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	1
Worlee	10,211	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	7	2
Harbour	32,982	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Bombay.....	816,562	15	92	23	82	190	4	1	407	69
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.	46	56	11	274	129	7	1	524	...	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases	Accidents and Violences.	Total, ex. of Unknown Causes.	Total reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	4	...	1	8	...	13	...	...
Brahmin	2	1	4	7	...	14	...	...
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	2	...	...	2	9	2
Hindoo of other Caste	11	53	17	36	81	1	202	25
Hindoo out-caste	...	1	...	6	11	...	21	6
Mussulman	2	22	...	29	32	...	87	22
Parsee	...	1	...	1	21	...	23	8
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Native-Christian	2	3	3	3	8	...	19	3
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1
European	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	2
Negro-African	...	3	...	...	2	...	5	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Total...	15	92	23	82	190	4	407	69
Corresponding week, 1868	...	40	3	94	157	5	299	4..

A CLOCK FOR THE HARBOUR.

THOSE connected with the shipping at Bombay will be glad to learn that a novel introduction is soon to be made here for the benefit of shipmasters. For some time past chronometers could only be regulated by being brought ashore and subjected to a journey to the Observatory at Colaba, generally in a Bombay buggy—certainly not a perfection as to absence of jolting and other movements that benefit clocks no more than human frames. But now, through the advocacy of Captain Henry and Mr. Russell Aitken, the Harbour Board are to remedy this by the erection of an immense clock at the signal tower. The dial is 8½ feet in diameter and will indicate the hours, minutes, and seconds. The centre second hand measures 6½ feet in length and will be visible by means of a telescope on board most of the ships in the harbour. The clock has been made in Edinburgh by Messrs. Ritchie and Sons, and will be in Bombay in the course of a couple of months.

ADDRESS TO THE HON'BLE MR. TUCKER.

TUESDAY, the 6th instant, being the last day of the sitting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker in the High Court, Mr. Dhirajlal Muthuradas, Government pleader, addressed His Lordship as follows :—

"Allow me, Mr. Justice Tucker, to address your Lordship a few words in the name of the vakeels practising in this Court upon the present occasion. This will be the last day you will grace the Bench of this Honourable Court, and however much we may regret the severance of your Lordship's connection with it, we are sincerely happy to be able to congratulate you upon your elevation to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The great ability, the untiring patience, and the legal acumen uniformly displayed by your Lordship in the conduct of judicial investigations, have secured for your Lordship the great respect of the class of practitioners whom I have the honour to represent, and I venture to add, of the intelligent portion of the people of Western India, whilst the unvarying courtesy and forbearance with which you have always treated the practitioners of the Court will always be remembered by us with feelings of gratitude. During the six years of your Lordship's administration in this Court we have had great pleasure in noting that your adjudications have been marked by a strong and anxious desire to temper the strict letter of the law with considerations of sound equity, and thereby to do substantial justice to the suitors who resorted to this Honourable Court to have their differences adjusted. Upon an occasion like the present it gives us great pleasure to testify to your anxiety to preserve the rights and usages of the people and the stern independence of your judgments. We have also the pleasure to find that you have worked hard and successfully to elevate the character and status of the native judicial functionaries on this side of India, and the recent reorganization of Civil Courts, we are happy to say, is mainly due to your exertions. We have great reason to thank you again for the earnest solicitude you have always evinced to elevate the status of the practitioners of this Court, and for the assistance in the furtherance of this object that you have rendered whenever an opportunity offered. Before I conclude I take leave to add that in the larger and more varied sphere of administration in political, revenue, and judicial matters which now await your Lordship, the people of India will be more than ever benefited by the largeness of heart, the breadth of sympathy, the strength of determination, the administrative skill, as well as that characteristic anxious desire to give only one to his due, which in spite of yourself, hitherto found but limited scope in your judicial decisions, in consequence of your having had to administer the law as you found it. We heartily wish you farewell in the earnest and the most confident hope that the true rights and the real interests of the people of this country will be the sole landmarks of your Lordship's future administration."

His Lordship replied :—

Mr. Dhirajlal and Gentlemen—It is very gratifying to me to find that the part which I have taken in the administration of justice in this Court is considered by a body of competent and intelligent observers like yourselves to be worthy of the highly eulogistic language which you have applied to it. It is naturally very pleasant to my feelings to receive, on my retirement from the Bench, a complimentary address of this character from men who have had daily opportunities of watching my proceedings, and many of whom, I feel assured, would not have joined in an expression of satisfaction and commendation of my endeavours to discharge the important duties which have been entrusted to me, unless they had really entertained in their hearts the feelings to which they have given utterance. It seems to me that on this occasion you have only presented the fair side of the shield, and have generously consented to bury the dark side in oblivion. I am conscious of too many defects and shortcomings to be able to accept your flattering description as a true picture of my judicial career. Of it, the best that can be said, is that I have attempted to do my duty. On looking back, I find much left undone which I ought to have done, and deeply regret that on many occasions I have missed opportunities, when, if I had been more industrious and energetic, I might have accomplished some good; opportunities which would have been created for me, had a fortunate accident not bestowed me in a new position, which gives me an enlarged sphere of action, and which, perhaps, may put it in my power to redeem and in some degree at one for the errors of the post.

From the time when I was first appointed an Assistant Judge, in 1845, I have taken a continual interest in the pleaders in all the Courts of this Presidency, and have done all that I could to elevate the position of this class of practitioners—to improve their prospects, and to attract to the profession men of a high order of education and character. I have done so because I am convinced that under our English system of administering justice, the result which we all wish to obtain cannot be effected without the aid of a well educated, highly-principled, and above all, an independent Bar. By the term independent, I mean men who will represent fearlessly and without fear or favour, unmindful of the frowns of those in authority or even of the Judge on the Bench, if there should ever be an occupant of the judgment seat who desires to suppress the expression of truth, when made with a proper attention to decorum and to the varied exigencies of the situation, men who will exercise under the restraints of conscientiousness the freest liberty of speech, but who will not convert liberty into license and who will carefully avoid exaggeration, and never be actuated by malice or other base motives.

I find abundant cause for satisfaction at the progress which has been made, and when I compare the men who are now practising as pleaders in the High Court and Court of Small Causes in Bombay, with the pleaders who were in the old Sudder Court, when I was its Deputy Registrar in 1844, I may say that I am truly astonished at the advance which has been made. I trust that this onward movement will continue at the same rate during the next quarter of a century. I know that my learned colleague whom I leave in the High Court will do all they can to increase the standard of qualification in all grades of the profession, and I have great hopes that the day is not far distant, when no one who is not possessed of high intellectual qualifications will obtain admission into its ranks.

But entrance-examinations, though they may test the mental qualities of a candidate, are, with every precaution which may be taken in the way of requiring certificates of character, but slender guarantees of moral character, and it is the combination of high moral principles, and a refined and gentlemanly tone, with profound learning and general quickness of parts, which form a model advocate. It will be for you, gentlemen, to strive to make the profession which you have adopted notorious for the possession of men of this class, and this can only be done by each individual aiming to attain to this high standard of excellence, and by establishing general rules of etiquette which will secure the immediate exclusion from practise of any one who is wilfully untruthful or dishonest. You must ever remember that the right of representing litigants and accused persons before the legal tribunals has been limited to a class of privileged persons for the general good, and only to enable men of ability and energy to make large fortunes; and that consequently it follows that whenever the interest of an advocate comes in competition with the interest of the public, the former must give way to the latter. This should never be forgotten. In all regulations which may be made limiting the discretion of a pleader with regard to the acceptance of fees, I believe that it is in the interest of the profession, as much as of the public, that these fees should be reasonable and not extortionate.

I trust that I may before long be able to bring forward in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, a Bill to consolidate and improve the law which now regulates the relations of pleaders with the Courts in which they practise, and with their clients and with the public generally. The law as it stands has become unsuited in many ways to the present state of the profession, and requires alteration. Some time ago the Government of India passed an Act, which the Government of Bombay was empowered to extend to this Presidency, but as some of the provisions of this Act were retrogressive it has not been deemed advisable to do so. Hence some new Legislation by the Bombay Council seems to me to be necessary, and with the aid and advice of my brother Judges I trust to be able to suggest a measure that will be approved of.

I have been glad to say that I have seen in the public prints that a proposal has been made by the learned and liberal-minded Chief Justice at Calcutta to allow of distinguished pleaders being admitted as advocates at the Bar of a High Court without requiring them to go to England and injure their digestive powers by the consumption of a specified number of solid and substantial dinners. This concession, if it be made, will confer a great boon to gentlemen of your class, and I feel little doubt that if the experiment be made in Bengal it will be not be long delayed at Bombay. I say this with some confidence, as I have been a witness to the earnest desire entertained by the Chief Justice and all the Judges of this Court to remove all unnecessary restrictions on the advancement of the natives of India who may have proved their fitness to posts which form the legitimate object of their ambition.

And now I must conclude, as there is, as you are aware, some important business to be disposed of to-day, I shall leave this Bench with regret, as I have always had a liking for judicial duties, and have spent many pleasant hours in discharging them. I again thank you, gentlemen, for this exhibition of kindly feeling on your part. I shall always be happy to see any of you who may find leisure to call on me, and will lend an attentive ear to any suggestions which you may wish to make to me with respect to your own interests, or with reference to the general administration of justice.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. A. V. LISBOA.

IN accordance with previous notice a large number of parishioners of the church of N. S. da Gloria at Mazagon and other friends assembled at the Parochial Hall for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. A. V. Lisboa, vicar of that church, the address which had been voted at a meeting held some weeks ago, and also another from the confraternity of St. Sebastian on the occasion of his promotion to the post of Vicar General of the Bishopric of Cochin and Superior of the Missions of the Archbishopric of Cranganor. The first address was read by Mr. G. deSouza, Sr. We extract from it the following passages :—

"If, on the one hand, the prospect of your separation from us has caused profound sorrow, great, on the other, has been the pleasure and satisfaction which we feel when we find in your elevation to the government of two of the most important dioceses belonging to the Royal Portuguese Patronage in the East, an incontestible proof of your merit so fully recognised by one of the most eminent Portuguese prelates, such as His Grace Dom Joao Chrysostomo de Amorim Pessoa is. In congratulating you therefore on this fact we avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer you, before your departure, the sincere protestations of our friendship, esteem and respect. It is two years and nine months since you were nominated vicar of the church of N.S. da Gloria, the first and the principal one in the Portuguese missions of the north, and the fact is incontestible that during that period a rapid

Government of Maharashtra

on 18 June, 2017

and marked change has taken place in the spiritual and material condition of that church.

. . . When we contemplate so brief and so honourable a career, we cannot but admire the intelligence and virtues which produced results so beneficent and which always shone forth in you,—firmness and independence of character, rectitude and honesty of principle, and a high sense of the honour of self and of your sacred calling, which from day to day gathered round you the sympathies and the popularity which you now enjoy. . . .

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[illegible] This exterior was not particularly charming or clean. After we had exchanged a few words he very kindly offered me a half-smoked cigar, but I merely thanked him with a bow. 'You are wrong to refuse,' said Maria Christina, in a low voice, and in good Neapolitan; 'that is an honor which does not befal every one.'

I had known her before in Naples, and answered her in the same manner. 'May it please your Majesty, first of all I do not smoke, and secondly, under these circumstances I should not be able to answer for the results.' The Queen laughed, and my coolness had no further effect. 'Rather a doubtful token of honour.' 'All the less doubtful was the favour shown me by Don Francisco, the King's brother. Maria Christina had already given me to understand that I should find him a tremendous admirer of mine, and advised me to go to him directly after my audience with the King. I found him alone with his wife; they had been playing, and I think that one of my operas lay open on the piano. After a short conversation, Don Francisco turned to me very amiably, saying that he had a great favour to ask me. 'Allow me to sing you the *aria* of *Assur* dramatically.' I sat down to the piano to accompany, feeling rather surprised, and hardly knowing what was to come of it, when the prince went to the other end of the room, took up a most theatrical position, and to the infinite delight of his wife began to perform the song with all manner of movements and gesticulations. 'I must say I never saw anything like it.'—*Conversations with Rossini*, *in Once a Week*.

THE HAUNTS OF CRIME IN LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Just now public attention is at last being aroused to the paramount necessity of some new means of dealing repressively with what is really our great class of criminals. Law, education, and religion are each in turn held responsible not alone for the increase in the mere number of our malefactors—for these, like the poor, we must always have to some extent among us—but for the undoubted increase in the number of incorrigible criminals; of men and women who live by crime, and mean to live by it; of persons whose only instinct is robbery, and whose only prudence consists in evading detection or apprehension either by craft or violence. When every other mode of accounting for these systematic outrages on all the laws of civilized life has failed, a safe and convenient refuge is always to be found by turning round and accusing the police. Certainly the constabulary, as a body, have to outward seeming lidit themselves open to this charge by the very minuteness with which they have just tabulated these offenders. When such extensive and particular knowledge of these criminals is known to exist, it is not surprising if the public feel impatient that no more practical result follows the knowledge than that of merely taking account of the known vagabonds at large who are living only by theft. The fact appears to be, however, that the police are far less to blame than it is the fashion to suppose or assume. Their hands are tied up with legal difficulties in every direction. Of course there are culpable and negligent members in such a large body of men, and these are exactly the ones who can pled excuses under the present laws. It is the active and energetic members of the force who are checkmated. Such an one may see two notorious burglars going along a street at midnight. He can't stop them. All he can do is to follow them as secretly as possible, and watch them try door after door with skeleton keys. He waits till he meets with the regular constable, whom of course the burglars have watched off his beat, and makes his arrest sometimes easily, sometimes not without desperate resistance. Then follows the old story. House-breaking implements are found upon the prisoners, previous convictions are proved against them, and they get three months' hard labour! Before the two days the same detec- may again see them late but if they go away as to touch them. If they course, arrest them, but alk off, merely balked cognized haunts and thieves' which are as well know to the Bank, and which are in fact visited by ce every night. Some are occupied only by nvicted thieves—men whom the police know to live by robbery every day, and who will go out on their chance of larceny each successive morning. Yet, unless there is a specific charge against an individual, or a suspicion amounting to an almost legal certainty of his having committed a recent crime the police have no power to ask these vagabonds a single question.

Well, sir, I had heard much of these thieves' houses, and was anxious to see for myself what they were, and what power the police had over them. I, therefore, having proper credentials, applied to Scotland-yard for permission for myself and a friend to visit these places with the police. Our application was most courteously acceded to. An inspector of the detective force, an inspector of police, and one of the cleverest sergeants of detectives were placed at our disposal to escort us and show where the dens lay. Under their guidance we have just completed our examination, which occupied us three nights and part of one day. When we started I thought I knew London perfectly both by day and night. Now that my exploration is over I see that I knew as little of it as I do now of Bokhara or Samarcand. Much, if not the most, of what we saw cannot well be stated in your columns, but for what remains it is only in the columns of your journal that the subject can receive that attention and discussion which it now so imperatively demands.

I will not weary your readers by taking them as we went ourselves through penny theatres, music-halls, casual wards, refuges, thieves' haunts, low beer-houses, "leaving shops," and cheap lodging-houses. The great haunts of crime are the low beer-houses, low lodging-houses, and the "leaving shops," and over this the police, *as police*, have no control. The penny theatres, the music-halls, or even the infamous neighbourhoods of Tiger Bay and Bluegate-fields are very minor nuisances as compared with these. Let us take the beer-shops first. Over these the police have no power in any way. If a house with a spirit licence harbours thieves, or is even what is called a disorderly house—that is, keeps open at all late beyond the usual hours, or serves men or women with liquor when they are already drunk—it is reported on to the bench of magistrates and the spirit licence is refused. Over the beer licence the Excise only has power, and as long as a man is willing to pay for it he gets it, no matter what his character. Thus it of necessity follows that the beershop keepers are recruited from those publicans who have been considered not fit to hold a spirit licence. The man loses his spirit licence for misconduct, but not that for beer. He turns his publichouse into a beershop, and his wife opens a greengrocer's next door. On Sunday morning all customers who come ostensibly for their cabbages can also get their beer, and the well-known habitués can, during all church-time, go into the back room behind the shop and get their gin and rum, too. Of course beginners are now and then found out and punished, but these victims don't form one per cent. of the community, which thrives and grows rich like the night-house keepers of the Haymarket who act in open defence of both Excise and Police. The supervision of these houses is quite within the capacity of the police, but the law, as it stands at present, has put them beyond their reach. With my companions I visited many of these houses—perhaps more than was essential to learn all about them, for one was very like another, and they varied only in grades, or rather degrades, of infamy. Take a high-class one, for instance, It is near an East-end road. It is brightly lighted, clean, and comfortable. The landlord and landlady are behind the little bar. Both are known to be convicted thieves, both are known to be lucrative receivers and expert disposers of stolen goods. Under a magisterial system these people could not hold their licence for a day; but of course, if this house was taken away there would still be thieves; but it does not follow that there should be known houses sanctioned by the law over which police have no control, where thieves may meet openly to sell their gains and arrange among themselves for future depredations. Let us pass into the parlour. It is a very wide, well-furnished coffee-room, the walls of which are amply garnished with glaring pictures, and at the tables in it some nine or ten well-dressed men are sitting over their cigars and beer. These were the *elite* of the swell mob. There was nothing about them externally to distinguish them from the ordinary frequenters of Pall-mall or St. James's-street, yet there was not one who, as our inspector and sergeant assured us, had not been convicted of "robberies from the person" over and over again—indeed, our sergeant rather markedly pointed out a "gentleman" who had only just come out from six months' imprisonment on his (the sergeant's) own arrest, and against whom many convictions had been proved before. Our entry, I am sorry to say, seemed to throw a general damp upon the company. There was an utter silence, and then, at intervals of a few seconds, one after another went out to get a cigar or a glass of "old and bitter," all of which they must have found it particularly difficult to find, as none of them came back, and our sergeant laughed at the idea that his coming among them would be likely to keep the house quiet and scatter its customers for a day or two. The landlord, who had evidently arrived at the same conclusion, was not in so jocose a mood, and scowled at us fiercely as we passed out.

This was a first-class thieves' beershop, and it is quite needless to go through the dirty gradations of them. Let us look into a low-class beershop—that is to say, low class in the neighbourhood, in its appearance, and its customers. The low beerhouse for the worst class of thieves is generally in an ill-favoured "slum," ill-looking and worse smelling, with a group of tawdry women choking up its narrow entrance, and half-naked children playing about barefooted on the slimy flag stones, hiding mid the dust heaps, from among which they only sally out when the older inhabitants of the court have come forth to look upon the phenomenon of a respectably dressed stranger venturing into their district. At the upper end of the court is a broad dim light, to which our party at once made their way and passed through a low bar into a small taproom. Quick as we were, however, we were not quite quick enough to prevent the large party there secreting the cards with which they were practising. I use the word practising advisedly, for most of them were only occupied in attaining perfection in the three-card trick or in ringing the endless variations on the cards with a view to future and certain profit at race courses and country fairs. An ill-looking bull-dog, but by no means the most ill-looking of the company, came towards us as we entered, but was at once called off by its master, and then, as in the better class of thieves' house, we sat down in our corner amid a dead silence, broken only by a few muttered words of slang or an occasional spitting on the table to efface the chalk marks by which they had been practising some gambling game. When we had time to look around we found ourselves in a curious place and in curious society. The room was low, ill-smelling, and very full—full, too, of the lowest description of broken-down fighting men, card and skittle sharpers, and thimble riggers. One is known over half the country fairs and race courses in England as the very prince of successful swindlers. The others were all known rogues and vagabonds, who had been convicted as such over and over again. As with the swell thieves' beerhouse so with this infamous haunt, as soon as our party came in, its regular occupants instantly and silently departed with the single difference that while the first-named class affected gentility in their departure and wished "good night," the latter did not conceal their fear, but slunk away as much as they could unnoticed. Yet both classes were equally criminal, both were known as having lived by crime only, and as certain only to live by crime while they were at large. Yet to neither one class or the other could the Detectives say a single word, for there was no specific charge against them, and they went out as usual from their beerhops to pray upon society at large, whether rich or poor.

It would be needless iteration to tell your readers how many houses of this kind we visited, some of the very lowest and most infamous class, some of outward respectability, but all we visited—and, north, south, and east, we visited some 20—were alike the recognized and acknowledged head-quarters of the thieves of the district. Occasionally the Detectives find a strange face among them, but this can generally be accounted for by the fact that he is a thief who has made his own particular district or beat a little too hot for his safety, and so he shifts to another quarter till the risk has blown over. In such cases the old adage that there is "honour among thieves" receives a fresh illustration, for the new comer under temporary hiding is always sheltered and fed by his colleagues in crime, or, if his offence is serious and he is well known, is sent away to the country, perhaps for months. Among the worst class of beerhouses are those which combine beer-selling with some other trade. These are always able to elude the vigilance of the police, and in these the regular receivers of stolen goods wait for the boy thieves, from whom they will purchase anything—a single shoe, a pewter pot, a waggoner's whip, a horse's nosebag, a piece of bacon, a brace of pheasants, a watch or handkerchief—anything and everything, in fact, on which these insatiable young vagabonds can lay their hands. The amount they receive for each article is almost nominal, probably not more than a tenth of its value, so that a young thief has to pilfer to the value of some 30s. before he gets 3s. or 4s. to pay for his dinner, his place in the gallery of a cheap theatre, and his supper and bed at a cheap lodging-house. These receivers, under the present law, it is almost impossible to get hold of, for the boys themselves will not tell of them—they dare not—and it need hardly be said that the receivers, don't tell of themselves. With these receivers, worse than any thieves, the very fountain-head and source of more than half the crime in London, the police are almost powerless to deal. They have no authority to search a beerhouse without a search warrant, and long before a search warrant is obtained the stolen goods are sure to be removed or destroyed. In short as regards checking the notorious malpractices of the majority of low beershops the police as at present restrained are not a whit more efficacious than the clergy.

Another crying evil, and one equally out of the ordinary power of the "force" to deal with, are the "leaving shops." These abound in the north-east and southern districts of London, and there is not a magistrate on the bench but would say that his labours would be lightened by nearly a third if these "leaving shops" could be closed, or, at least, placed under the control of the police. These are mostly chandlers' shops, where any one who is not respectable can leave anything he can lay his hands on and get an advance of money, varying from a pound to a penny, and no questions asked. The facilities which these shops afford for the disposal of stolen goods are almost incalculable. There is hardly a street in the lowest districts of the Borough, of Ratliff-highway, or Spitalfields which has not one or more of them. The pledges are kept for a month, and interest is charged on advances at the rate of a penny for every sixpence, whether redeemed the same day or at the end of the four weeks. What this rate of interest is I must leave others to calculate, though it really matters little. It is the system of which I complain. It is the fact that every young thief who steals from a stranger, or from his own mother's house, knows well that at the leaving shop he can get his sixpence, or fourpence, or sixpence on what he has purloined, and that the first inquiry after what is missing is sure to lead to its instant secretion, not in the house where it is pledged, but in other dens of a similar character, which keep up a constant system of exchanges of suspicious goods.

I have however, I fear, already trespassed far too largely on your space. With your permission I will in one more letter show what these "leaving shops" do, and how the thieves' lodginghouses are managed, and by whom frequented. Yours very obediently,

London. N. A. W.

IRISH DROLLERY.

An amusing story is related of Daines Barrington, the eminent jurist, and Recorder of Bristol. Having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Clonmel, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the invectives. After Barrington, however, had got back into Dublin, the defendant, a Tipperary man, named Foley, lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and, covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence in Harcourt Street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by thundering knock at the door. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and, opening the street door, beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet stick-in to his bushy whiskers.

'Is your master up?' demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

'No,' answered the man.

'Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foley —he'll know the name—will be glad to see him.'

The valet went upstairs and gave his master, who was in bed, the early visitor's message.

'Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life,' said Barrington, 'for it is not a hare or a brace of ducks that he has come to present me with.'

The man was leaving the bedroom when a rough wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, 'By your leave,' and at the same time Mr. Foley entered the bedroom.

'You know my business, sir,' said he to Barrington. 'I have made a journey to teach you manners and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body;' and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his shillelah before the cheval glass.

'You do not mean to say you would murder me in bed' exclaimed Daines, who had as much honour as cool courage.

'No,' replied the other; 'but get up as soon as you can.'

'Yes,' replied Daines, 'that you might fell me the moment I put myself out of the blankets.'

'No,' replied the other; 'I pledge you my word not to touch you till you are out of bed.'

'You won't?'—'No.'

'Upon your honour?'—'Upon my honour.'

'That is enough,' said Daines, turning over, and making himself comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep. 'I have the honour of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as though I were under the Castle guard.'

The Tipperary salamander looked marvellously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore.

'Hulloa!' said Foley, 'aren't you going to get up?'

'No,' said Daines; 'I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the bell in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure and air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches cold as reading a damp journal,' and Daines affected to go to sleep.

The Tip. had fun in him too, as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of the counsel.

'Get up, Mr. Barrington,' said he; 'for in bed or out of bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so droll a heart.'

The result was, that in less than an hour afterwards Daines Barrington and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sliddon packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; .500 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all the three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, .450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns. Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps.

Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Wads. Fittings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 60 Days.	7 per cent. Exceeding. 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son. AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above	£50 2s. 0 3/16d. per Rupee.		
"	4 do.	2s.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
On demand		1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocomada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.	
6 do.	5	"
3 do.	3	"

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—Orders for Apples, ex "Zephyr," should be addressed to Messrs. Jacob Sawoo & Co., the purchasers, at our Ice vaults, No. 9 Marine Street.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

Ice on sale from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Price one anna per lb.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, ally expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly xecuted.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co. are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The Property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built park phaeton in good order with a pair of one black and one grey fast-trotting Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted harness, complete.

The above to be sold together or separately as it may suit a purchaser and to be seen daily at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding up-country.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab, with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, and a set of covered buckles harness, complete.

The above to be seen daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the rooms of the undersigned.

ALSO,

Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bensman and Hedges.

A very small English-built miniature brougham, painted dark green and lining to match, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

A ditto ditto ditto., by T. Starton, London.

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order and cost in England £550.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

ALSO,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A fast-trotting flea-bitten Grey Arab Horse, goes in single and double harness, height 14-2, aged 7. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature broughams of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre

The Property of Gentlemen.

2 nearly new Malvern Dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

And also,

A batch of Children's single-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C springs, by Sims and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
5th April, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a number of Milner's Fire-proof Safes, just landed ex "Fleur de Lis."

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner and Son.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—For Sale, one Steam Mortar Mill (Horizontal Crushing Rollers) with steam power attached, and another without steam power, both in working order. For price and particulars apply to K., office of this paper.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.

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20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	20
30	18